The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, and GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XII.] RICHMOND: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1798. [NUMB. 613.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress, passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, "An Act lay duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the act, entitled, "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the severall stamped duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dols	Cts.	M
Any certificate of naturalization,	5		
Any license to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor, in any court of the United States,	10		
Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States for one of the said offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any grant or letters patent, under the seal or authority of the United States, (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any charter-parter, bottomry, or respondentia bond,	1		
Any receipt or other discharge for or on account of any legacy, left by any will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate, divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the wife, children or grandchildren of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, or any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, That if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz:			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such banks to their stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any protest or other notarial act,		25	
Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any certificate or debenture for drawback of customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States, or of any state or other bank,			
If above twenty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for every *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the supervisors, inspectors and other officers of inspection, in the several districts, surveys and divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the supervisors of districts for that purpose.

III.

The supervisors of the several districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of vellum, parchment or paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties: Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any supervisor, inspector, officer of inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of stamps, by the supervisors of districts.

GIVEN *under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.*

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND.
Supervisor's-Office, March 17, 1798.

FOR the information of all concerned in this district, the foregoing notification of the Secretary of the Treasury is published.

As soon as the presses for stamping shall be in readiness, notice thereof will be given in Davis's paper, in order that individuals who may desire to get their own vellum, parchment or paper stamped, may have opportunities of applying at this office for that purpose. And an additional notice, through the same channel, will be given of the names and places of residence of the persons who may be appointed for the distribution of stamps, as soon as the arrangement can be made.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

In Council January 29, 1798.

THE Executive of Virginia will be ready to receive at any time, until the first Monday in April next, proposals for the importation from Europe, or for the manufacturing within this state, of four thousand stand of arms, to be delivered at Richmond, in the course of this present year:—Each stand to consist of a musket, the length of the barrel to be three feet eight inches, and to receive a ball of the size of eighteen to the pound; a double bridle lock upon the best construction; neat brass mounting; steel ramrod, and to be well stocked with black walnut; and a bayonet one foot five inches in the blade, a cartouch box suitable to the musket to contain twenty four cartridges, with neat black leather belts, mounted with brass buckles; together with a brush wiper for the pan, and picker for the touch hole.

By order of the Executive,

Attest, A. BLAIR, C. C.

☞ The different printers in this state are requested to give the above a place in their respective papers, until April next.

NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber, residing in Manchester, intends to practise the LAW in the counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan and Amelia, where any business forwarded to him, will meet with the greatest attention and punctuality.

DAVID PATTESON jun.

Manchester, February 22, 1798.

Samuel P. Braddick and

John Butler,

HAVING *connected themselves in Trade, wish their Friends to be informed thereof. The business will be conducted under the firm of* BRADDICK *and* BUTLER, *second door above the Eagle Tavern.*

From the Gazette of the United States.

REFLECTIONS on MONROE's VIEW.

No. XI.

It has been fully established by the letters of Mr. Monroe, that so late as December 1795, no complaint had been made to him by the ruling powers of France, though the treaty had been known and published in the papers at Paris from the middle of August to that time; a space of almost four months ——Hence it may be inferred that the suspicions which at first were entertained against the treaty, vanished so soon as it was inspected; and that the Directory saw in it no cause of dissatisfaction, and probably never would have made it a subject of uneasiness, but for the suggestions of Americans. If an enquiry is made, how, and by what means the French republic has been induced of late, to view the treaty in a different light; and to hold it forth as the ostensible cause of that system of injury and depredation which is carried on against American commerce, nothing can be more easily answered.

In a postscript to Mr. Monroe's letter of the 5th November 1795, he informed the secretary of state as follows: "Mr. Fauchet is lately arrived and as he appears to be extremely dissatisfied with Mr. Jay's treaty with Great-Britain; and is apparently well received by his government. I doubt not his communications on that head will be attended to." The minister of the French republic, carried with him from America, a thorough knowledge of the opposition which had been excited against the treaty, by the matchless industry of the partizans of France, in every corner of our country. Never was an instrument so misrepresented and so slandered. Some men were so impudent as to say, that the treaty contained any and every thing that occurred to their imagination, which might render it odious. All the passions of America were engaged, and its reason seemed for a moment to have been lost. With the impression which these occurrences occasioned, Mr Fauchet returned to France. Besides during his residence here, he had made a personal acquaintance with many leading characters, and especially with those who are most distinguished in the fallen faction.

He was possessed with all the objections which the advocates for France in our national councils had been able to invent: He was possessed with the reasons, if such they deserve to be called, which senators Burr and Tazewell had taken care to spread upon the journals of the Senate in support of their respective motions to withhold the consent of the Senate from ratifying the treaty.

Thus informed, thus fortified, thus sustained he would represent in the strongest colours, the unhappy divisions which pervaded the community; and when the directory found, that there were Americans in number considerable, and in talents and address influential, who were pursuing with zeal and union, a plan to defeat the treaty with Great Britain, and to promote a quarrel with that country; it was natural, it was unavoidable that they should, with at least equal zeal come forward, and taking their party by the hand, should repeat every objection which had been made on this side the Atlantic: And so they did. Was it expected that the directory would desert the French party here on any occasion? Was it to be supposed they would desert the party, while it was using every exertion to frustrate the treaty, by claiming and exercising the right to refuse the necessary appropriations? Well did Mr. Monroe observe to Secretary Randolph "it is as easy for you, with the lights you have, to form a correct opinion upon that point (meaning the impression made by the treaty in France) in Philadelphia, as for me to do it here". (page 207) It is a lamentable and undeniable truth that there had been, and is a perfect concert of action, between the French party here, and the ruling power in France. This is the radical source of the embarrassments which have attended our national movements.

The faction (which thanks to God has declined to a junto, for the people are withdrawing their support) has had the prudence to agree in their measures and whatever they have been, they have been abetted and assisted by the French republic. It is by this policy which France perfectly understands, and will never neglect, that she has added so largely to her territory during the present war; and it is policy, which she may be expected to pursue with unremitted assiduity, during the troubles which now threaten the peace of the United States. Against these exertions of France, America must oppose a just sense of her own dignity. She must exclude from her councils, those faithless men who, whether the dupes or the guides of foreign politics, no longer deserve her confidence; and must defend her injured rights with the spirit of a free sovereign and independent nation. A state of public affairs is near, or rather is come, when cement is necessary to preserve the union. If a certain party have a distinct object which I hope they have not, it is a separation of the states; when the southern part is to be put under the care and protection of the French republic. It is hither their regular and unceasing course of political action has tended. From a lot so disastrous, the Lord save these states.

SCIPIO.

No. XII.

It was not my intention to remark on any inconsistencies which might appear to me between Mr. Monroe's narrative since his recall, and his letters written at Paris: There is one, however, I must notice. In his narrative written in 1797 after his recall he has ventured to represent that "the possession of the treaty enabled the French government to judge for itself upon all the points which it involved; and that the effect was not an equivocal one for there did not appear to be a description of persons not in the interest of the combined powers, who did not openly and severely censure it." (page 34.) In a following page he has stated that "the appearance of the treaty excited the general disgust of France against the American government which was now diminished by the opposition which the American people made to the treaty." Already I have cited his letter of 17th August, written soon after the treaty appeared at Paris; and his letter of 20th October, which expressly contradict this representation. If, however, it is to be believed that Mr. Monroe has more truly stated the impressions of France, at the sight of the treaty in his narrative of 1797 than in his letter of 1795, it will follow that he will appear in a more culpable light than I have been disposed to view him. It will prove that he much longer neglected those friendly explanations which it was his duty to have offered respecting the treaty. From his correspondence it appears that not only after the treaty appeared at Paris, but even after he had received in October 1795 the instructions of the president, he did not solicit an audience of the directory on this subject till the 5th of March, 1796, a space of fifteen months from the conclusion of the treaty, and about seven months after it had been published in Paris, and about four months after he had received the copious comments on the treaty, from the secretary of state, contained in his letter of June, and the answer to Mr. Adet's objections. Nor did Mr. Monroe desire an audience before he had been told by the minister of foreign affairs that, the directory *had made up its mind* how to act concerning the treaty. That he should have been an indifferent spectator to the discontented feelings of France before, and while it was coming to a mature determination, and should, immediately after he was informed that such a determination was taken, request an audience of the directory on the subject; must be admitted to be [illegible] evidence, not only of negligence but of incapacity. Let it be noted that, neither his letter of 23d December 1795, nor that of 26th January 1796, contained a word on the treaty.

In his letter of 16th February 1796. he has informed the Secretary of State, that he had called the day before, on the minister of foreign affairs to represent the distresses of several of his countrymen, but before he was allowed to enter on the subject, his attention was called to the treaty, by the minister of foreign affairs, who observed "*the Directory had at length made up its mind, how to act concerning our treaty with England*; that it considered the alliance between us as ceasing to exist, from the moment the treaty was ratified; and had, or should appoint an envoy extraordinary, to represent the same to our government, &c. that he should hand to me an official note on this subject, being ordered to do so by the Directory" &c. (page 311) Mr Monroe further confirmed that as no specific objection was made, he could make no specific reply; That he expressed his astonishment at the measure proposed, inculcated the propriety of candour in discussing the treaty; and intended to demand an audience, for the purpose of diverting France from the measure.

On the 20th of February he wrote that, he had asked and obtained a conference with the minister of foreign affairs, concerning the mission of an envoy to America; that he had remonstrated against the measure, and had declared that he was always ready to enter into explanations relative to the treaty "*when required and would* do it with pleasure"; to which the minister replied that, France had much cause of complaint against us, *independently of our treaty* with England, but, that by this treaty, ours with them was annihilated; but admitted that the objections to the mission of an envoy to America, which had been urged, had much force in them, and should be considered. It is added in this letter that he (Mr. Monroe) expected he might be called on for explanations of the treaty, *in which* case he should avail himself in the best manner of the communications he had received from the department of State.

The plan of sending an envoy to America was laid aside and, whether the opposition of Mr. Monroe to this measure was judicious or not, I will not venture to decide. It is probable however, it would not have made things worse with this country than we now find them; and our explanations and arguments would have been as ably urged in Philadelphia as any where else. But if Mr. Monroe had already been guilty of unwarrantable negligence in permitting the directory to make up its mind without any previous discussion, or representation of the treaty in our behalf, this negligence became inexcusable and fatal, by his subsequent conduct. Instead of telling the minister of foreign affairs, he was ready *when required* by the French republic, to give explanations on this subject; he ought to have sent him immediately, a written communication, embracing every particular which he had heard, or believed might have occasioned any dissatisfaction. Let it be remembered, Mr. Monroe in his letter of the 17th August 1795 had told the President he expected *to hear no complaints, unless in reply to his representations*,

With this opinion, if Mr. Monroe believed that France was well satisfyed with the United States, it would have been proper to observe silence on the treaty: But if he was acquainted with its discontent and found it from time to time increasing, as the documents prove, or as he acknowledges in his narrative; and if he believed the French republic would not express to him any sentiments on that subject, *but in reply to his observations*, he was bound in duty to commence an explination. If this could not be done verbally, it should have been put in writing which it was not in the power of the French cabinet to prevent. There was no other way for endeavouring to remove the uneasiness of France, but by actually commencing the discussion on his part, and not merely by *declaring his willingness* to enter upon it. This would have been executing the expectations of the executive, whose anxious and unceasing wish to preserve harmony between the two countries had been on all occasions testifyed to him. If these endeavours had been unsuccessful, though it would have been the cause of infinite regret, it would have afforded consolation to reflect, that every thing had been done that was possible to obtain success. He ought not so long to have remained in Paris, a silent witness to the growing discontent of France, without making some exertion to diminish, or remove it. All the remedies which the executive could supply, were in his hands, and certainly he ought to have tried their efficacy in due season, and not have deferred their application till the disease had probably become incurable.

It is true that in March Mr. Monroe did demand an audience of the directory, which was granted. That having demanded the audience, he was obliged to open the conference, that the result was that they ordered their minister of foreign affairs to send a note of their complaints to the American minister, which was done soon afterwards, and Mr. Monroe returned an answer. But all this was entirely out of season—it was a month after the directory had determined on

their courfe of conduct as they had expreſſly informed him.

I will not ſay that any thing that Mr. Monroe could have done, would have diverted France from her preſent offenſive and unjuſt ſyſtem. The people of the United State are deſcendants from the Britiſh, and though ſeperate and independent in government, yet ſpeaking the ſame language, alike in manners, connected by commerce, and profeſſing the chriſtian religion. The French are led to contemplate us as Engliſhmen, and from their hatred to England, are not ſparing of their injuries to us. But ſurely Mr. Monroe ought to have *uſed his endeavours*, with vigilance, conſtancy and ſincerity; and he ſhould have uſed them in due ſeaſon, and with his utmoſt ability, to correct the erroneous opinions and to diſſipate the unfavorable prejudices which the treaty might have excited. From the executive he had in due time received the fulleſt directions, and had been not only reminded how to regulate his future conduct, but had been reproved for ſome inſtances of his miſconduct, ſo early as the 23d November, 1795. The ſecretary of ſtate wrote him a ſhort letter of which the following is an extract. "I write now merely to acknowledge the receipt of your ſeveral letters numbered 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. You will ſee an anſwer to the laſt has been anticipated by a long letter from me dated in September, on the ſubject of the treaty betwen the United States and Great-Britain. *By that letter you will underſtand, that the ideas you have detailed, are quite foreign to the views of the government of the United State*"—(page 31.) Even this did not ſtimulate him to action, but it was reſerved for the miniſter of foreign affairs to rouſe him from his lethargy, by telling him poſitively that France had at length made up its mind as to act concerning the Britiſh treaty. After this period it might have been foreſeen that her repreſentations would be unavailing, and ſo they were. The proper ſeaſon had paſſed by, unimproved, and it was never to be recalled. The diſcontent of France was grown to maturity, and what might have been only a tranſient prejudice, was become a fixed opinion.

SCIPIO.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

NUMBER V.
To SCIPIO.

SIR,

YOU have ſaid that Mr. Morris was endeavoring to produce a repeal of the decree of May, 1793. when he was ſuperceded: A recurrrence to his correſpondence with the French miniſter of foreign affairs, will not only prove this aſſertion to be untrue; but will alſo ſhow that Mr. Morris had, at that time, abſolutely abandoned the ſubject.

It appears that our miniſter had complained of the ſeizure of enemies property on board American veſſels—to which complaint, the French miniſter, in an able reply, juſtified the meaſure of his government, as a neceſſary defence againſt the policy of England; who ſeized every thing going to France, without regard to the law of nations, or the duties of humanity. To this reply, Mr. Morris returned an anſwer on the 19th of October, 1793—in which he ſays—"I have examined, with reſpectful care, "the decree of the 9th of May, emanating from "the conduct of your enemies, and ſupported by "ſome reaſons to which you give their greateſt luſtre. It is poſſible, Sir, that the difference of our "poſition leads us to ſee the ſame object in a differ"ent manner. But although I cannot be of your "opinion, I do not intend further to diſcuſs the con"ſiderations which have produced the deciſion of "the French government. I ſhall confine myſelf "to the rendering of a faithful account of it to the "government of the United States; and I am per"ſuaded, that in conſidering them, liberal friend"ſhip will put in the balance the difficulties of a re"volution and of a war without example."

Mr. Morris now ceaſes to contend for a repeal of the decree, and is unwilling to proceed further with the diſcuſſion, until he has communicated to the adminiſtration, the ground upon which the miniſter of foreign affairs had undertaken to juſtify the deciſion of the French government. Indeed in the latter part of his letter, he ſeems to agree in opinion with Mr. Monroe, that every allowance would be made by America for the infraction of the treaty. He ſays, *I am perſuaded that in conſidering them, liberal friendſhip will put in the balance the difficulties of a revolution and of a war without example.*

In May, 1794, Mr. Monroe received his appointment; and his inſtructions, which bore date the 10th of June, contains the paragraph quoted by you as follows:—"But you will go further, and inſiſt up"on compenſation for the captures and ſpoliations "of our property, and injuries to the perſons of our "citizens, by French cruiſers." This does not appear to be an order to demand a repeal of the decree: For ſurely compenſation for ſpoliations, and a repeal of the decree under which they were made, are ſeparate and diſtinct in their nature; eſpecially when it is conſidered, that the ſame retribution was allowed by the government of France, as that of Great-Britain. The probable and natural conſtruction is this; *If our adminiſtration intended to demand a repeal of the decree, they would have inſtructed Mr. Monroe explicitly to that effect*; and when we remember that Mr. Morris who had been converſant with all the tranſactions, acknowledged himſelf embarraſſed, and had communicated his ſituation to adminiſtration; we cannot heſitate to conclude that ambiguity on their part, if they really and *ſincerely* wiſhed a repeal of the decree, fixes the guilt upon them, and unequivocally acquits Mr. Monroe. But I am rather of opinion, that the adminiſtration, from conſideration that the ſame treaty ſtipulated a guarantee of the French iſlands on our parts, wiſhed to touch the violation of the treaty by France with the greateſt delicacy; or, rather, to tolerate it, unleſs the French government was willing to accommodate. This concluſion is the more reaſonable, from the ſpirit of the communications which Mr. Monroe carried to that government from ours. I ſhall here make an extract from his View.

"In communicating the reſolution of the ſenate "it was obſerved by the ſecretary of ſtate (through "whoſe department the communication paſſed) "that in executing this duty, the liberal ſuccours "which the United States received from the French "nation in their ſtruggle for independence, preſent "themſelves warm to the recollection. On this baſis was the friendſhip of the two nations founded; "On this baſis and the continued interchange of re"gard ſince has it grown; and ſupported by theſe mo"tives it will remain firm and conſtant. The ſenate "therefore tender to the committee of public ſafety, "their zealous wiſhes for the French republic; they "learn with ſenſibility every ſucceſs which promotes "the happineſs of the French nation; and the full "eſtabliſhment of their peace and liberty will be e"ver eſteemed by the ſenate as a happineſs to the "United States and to humanity." And in communicating that of the houſe of repreſentatives, it "was further added; "that in no manner could "this honorable and grateful function be more pro"perly diſcharged than by ſeizing the occaſion of "declaring to the ally of the United States, that the "cauſe of liberty, in the defence of which ſo much "American blood and treaſures have been laviſhed, "is cheriſhed by our republic with increaſing "enthuſiaſm; that under the ſtandard of liber"ty wherſoever it ſhall be diſplayed, the af"fection of the United States will always rally; "and that the ſucceſſes of thoſe who ſtand forth as "her avengers will be gloried in by the United "States, and will be felt as the ſucceſſes of them"ſelves and the other friends of humanity. Yes, "repreſentatives of our ally, your communication "has been addreſſed to thoſe who ſhare in your "fortunes, and who take a deep intereſt in the hap"pineſs and proſperity of the French republic."

Excluſive of the foregoing circumſtances, we ought farther to conſider, that at that time we tolerated a ſimilar meaſure from the Britiſh, which has ſince been ſolemnly ſanctioned by treaty.

By a reference to dates, it will be found, that Mr. Monroe entered upon the duties of his office as quickly and with as much alacrity as the delays of reception would admit. On the 2d of Auguſt, he arrived in France, but was not received for many days. On the 3d of September he preſented a paper, in which he called on the French government to execute the treaty, of his own accord; and appears to have [illegible] that ground in a firm conviction, that it would moſt probably ſucceed, becauſe motives of friendſhip ſeemed to incline them not only to juſtice, but to render us friendly offices.—By terror, we have ſufficient proof that nothing has been obtained; and Mr. Monroe appears to have been willing to give the adminiſtration credit, when he ſpoke of their temper towards France, for a generous ſentiment it ſeems it did not merit. Whether the trait would not have done honor to the American character, I ſhall leave to others to decide. The application however ſucceeded; the decree was repealed; and the beſt evidence we can ſeek for *good policy*, is its ſucceſs.

The cauſe aſſigned by you, Sir, for the proſperity of our affairs, is abſurd indeed!—You ſay, "The favorable diſpoſition of the republic, pro"ceeded from the ſtate of public affairs at that time. "Robeſpierre and the faction of terroriſts, had been "juſt cut off, the armies were every where victorious, "&c." Here your contradictions meet you full in the face:—At one moment, France elate with victory, is making lofty ſtrides towards univerſal conqueſt; at the next, ſhe has magnanimity enough to diſregard her power, and liberally beſtow what we could not wreſt from the graſp of her omnipotent hand! Beſides, Sir, they were in a flouriſhing ſtate, when the decree was revived, which ſhows your contemptible ſubterfuge, to detract from the merit of Mr. Monroe. But you may be well aſſured, that whenever an effort of that kind is made, the character againſt whom it is aimed, will always riſe, in proportion to the imbecility of the aſſailant.

You ſpeak of Mr Monroe's conduct, as going to eſtabliſh a compact, whereby France was allowed to ſeize American veſſels. If this was the caſe, it is a little extraordinary that her government ſhould depart from it ſo ſoon by prohibiting ſeizures? It is ſtrange that France ſhould run counter to the ſpirit of a compact ſhe was tenacious to confirm, to accommodate Mr. Monroe againſt his inclination; and equally ſo, that in renewing the decree, ſhe ſhould found the revival on the Britiſh treaty—not on Mr. Monroe's conceſſion.

Mr. Monroe did not receive the letter of the 30th of July, 1794, till after his firſt note had been tranſmitted to the committee of public ſafety. In that letter he is directed to *conteſt the principle*. This he had already done. But was even this an order to demand a repeal? Certainly it was not. Beſides the ſtate of things then was critical.

You are miſtaken when you ſay, that Mr. Monroe gave no hint of this till ſix months afterwards. He gave it in the ſecond letter, wherein he explained his motives for laying the documents before the convention; obſerving, it was to do away the impreſſions which had been made and *were* making of the unfriendly diſpoſition of the government of the United States towards France. Your error increaſes when you ſay Mr. Monroe ſtated it, by apologiſing for his conduct in that reſpect: He never apologied, but juſtified: and this will appear in the 10th letter, which is referred to. If there was an apology on either part, it came from adminiſtration; to prove which, I ſhall inſert the letter of the ſecretary of ſtate, dated December 5th, 1794.

"Since my letter of the 30th ultimo, which will "be conveyed by the ſame veſſel with this, I have "had the honor of receiving your very intereſting "letters of Auguſt 15th and 25th. They are the "more acceptable, as affording an earneſt of your "attention to the kind of intelligence, which is to "us very important.

"We are fully ſenſible of the importance of the "friendſhip of the French republic. Cultivate it "with zeal, proportioned to the value which we "ſet upon it. Remember to remove every ſuſpi"cion of our preferring a connection with Great-"Britain, or in any manner weakening our old at"tachment to France. The caution ſuggeſted in "my letter of the 30th ultimo ariſes ſolely from an "honorable wiſh to ſuſtain our character of neutra"lity, in a ſtile which may be a pattern for the mo"rality of nations. The republic, while they ap"prove of the purity of your conduct, cannot but "be perſuaded of the purity of our affection.

"The preſident approves your conduct as to the "national houſe, offered for your reſidence. Your "interpretation of the conſtitution is correct. But "you are charged to make known his ſenſe of this "evidence of reſpect.

"The affair of the conſul is noticed in my letter "of the 30th ultimo."

From every circumſtance the government of the United States, was then in a ſtate of oſcillation; at one moment they cenſure, at the next, commend, as may be ſeen by their letters. Without ſyſtem or principle, they were regulating their movements; and accident appears to have influenced all their deciſions.

THRASYBULUS.

March 18th, 1798.

PARIS, January 14.

LIBERTY——EQUALITY.

The Commiſſary of the Executive Directory at the municipal adminiſtration of the canton of Callais, to the inhabitants of that canton,

"CITIZENS,

"The victorious French Republic no longer apprehends danger from its enemies without.

"The Coalition being deſtroyed, leaves England expoſed to her mercy; that power alone, after having ſupported each of the vanquiſhed powers in their turn—after having rent France with inteſtine commotions, will now ſuſtain the whole weight of her indignation and of her vengeance. The money which ſhe has laviſhed, and which ſhe yet continues to laviſh, will not ſave her from the ſword of the republicans, and it is this ſword which will for a avenge the cauſe of all Europe, of violated principle and of liberty trodden under feet. Its corrupt and tyrannical government will give place to that which the people of England, worthy, no doubt, of freedom, ſhall ſubſtitute to it, and before the trees ſhall have their firſt leaves on them, the tri-coloured ſtandard, floating on the Britiſh ſoil, ſhall remind them of what they were and what they ought to be.

"But in the moment of fixing for ever the deſtinies of the firſt republic in the world, the government, turning its attention to home, is no longer diſpoſed to leave the internal enemies of the ſtate any reaſon to hope for ſucceſs, and is determined to deſtroy them; not becauſe it is apprehenſive of their efforts, but becauſe they weaken the public ſpirit; and becauſe it is time to give to the ſtate all that energy which has been vainly attempted to be deſtroyed. Government wiſhes to rally all the friends of their country and of liberty by republican inſtitutions; becauſe republican inſtitutions alone can give energy to the public mind, and operate within, what its victorious arms have effected without.

"Awaken, then, republicans of this canton from your ſlumbers; you eſpecially patriots of 1789, who do not confound liberty with licenſe, and the laws with anarchy. This is the moment in which you muſt conſolidate your work, and fix forever the fate of France. Riſe from your deppreſſion. ſecond the efforts of a government which is perpetually triumphant——a government, which on the 4th of September deſtroyed the hopes of the royaliſts——on, and fixed peace, and ſecured liberty on the moſt unſhaken baſis. Dare to avow your principles openly; dare to call yourſelves republicans, and may this title, hitherto unfavorably regarded become henceforth an honourable title; and may thoſe who do not deſerve to ſhare it with you, at leaſt learn to be ſilent.

"Officers of government it is to you in particular that I addreſs myſelf. Remember the Republic will only be ſerved by thoſe who are the friends of liberty. Remember that there is no longer any room to temporize, and that you muſt frankly ſhew yourſelves to be what you are. If there are any among you, who are not devoted to the cauſe of liberty, remember that of all kinds of baſeneſs it is the greateſt to receive pay and maintenance, and to hold a place under a government which you are deſirous to bring about; and quit your ſituations before you are driven from them, and lay aſide a maſk, which ſooner or later will be torn from you.

"Zealous officers of the republic, it is on you that the republic particularly relies, and on your example and your influence, to give vigour to the public mind. Employ in your offices none but the partizans of liberty, and diſcard thoſe who have ſignalized themſelves by contrary opinions. Scrupulouſly obſerve the days of repoſe, and let your offices be cloſe ſhut on thoſe days, and do yourſelves aſſemble, together with the magiſtrates in the Temple of the Laws, there to be preſent at the promulgation of the new decrees and orders of government, to hear the recital of their triumphs, the ſongs compoſed on their victories, and the civic diſcourſes, which are to encourage and give ſtrength to the love of the country.

"Government requires that I ſhould acquaint them with the conduct of thoſe who act contrary to theſe inſtructions, and I notify to you, that I ſhall neither betray the truth, nor neglect my duty.

"You too, who have been included in the requiſition, have been able by means of the exception which government has thot proper to make, to preſerve yourſelves at home with your families. ſhould recollect that the favor you have met, renders it particularly incumbent on you to reſpect government, and to aſſiſt it by combating the enemies at home, while your brave comrades are engaged in contending with thoſe abroad.

"Citizens of all claſſes; at the commencement of hoſtilities againſt England, theſe coaſts are about to be covered with the numerous battallions of the conquerors of Italy—Welcome theſe brave defenders, and receive them with honors; obſerve their wounds; remember the acts of valor which they have performed—remember, that half naked, in every thing, and forgetting that they had relations and children, and conſidering only that their country and liberty were threatened, they ſecured theſe bleſſings by their blood—remember that they daily braved death, while you, quietly at home, were contented to read details of their victories by your fire ſides.—Render them then that tribute of gratitude which they have a right to expect—applauſe, at leaſt you owe them.

"They indeed may ſpeak of their country and of liberty—they know what they have done for them, and may conſider them as their own work, ſince without their efforts, neither the one nor the other would have been in exiſtence. It is by uniting yourſelves to theſe men that you will learn to appreciate the value of theſe great bleſſings, liberty and the republic. As to you who abuſe theſe goods—you eſpecially ſtrangers, to whom the republic affords an aſylum—you too, whom paſſions, prejudices and reſentments render inſenſible to her glory and to her triumphs, who daily pour fourth your guilty wiſhes for her overthrow, whom the memory of paſt horrors cannot deter—whoever you be, and wherever you exiſt, be careful not to miſtake the indulgence of government for weakneſs. I give you notice, that the end of this indulgence is at hand and remember, that the power which has deſtroyed all the kings of Europe can with a breath annihilate you.

"Internal enemies! believe that government knows and ſees every thing; clubs, taverns, and places of public entertainment, nothing can eſcape their vigilance. Awaken all of you from your error, you eſpecially who have ſuffered yourſelves to be corrupted by perfidious influence. return to thoſe ſentiments which you owe your country, and draw that line between you and the agents of England, which can alone protect you, can enſure you ſafety, and hinder you from ſharing the puniſhment which awaits all men who ſeek to thwart its projects.

"Citizens of all claſſes I ſhould betray you were I to conceal a cruel truth. In ſpite of my conſtant efforts to diſtinguiſh the mais of the inhabitants of Calais from ſome individuals, perhaps more imprudent than culpable, I have not been able to prevent government from miſtruſting this commune; I have not been able to prevent them from conſidering it in an unfavorable point of view, and from ſuſpecting, that there are a number of individuals in it who oppoſe its meaſures, who regret the monarchical ſyſtem, and who, devoted to perfidious England, are ready to aſſiſt the views of that power. "We are in poſſeſſion," ſays the directory, in its letter to me, "of the clue of this plot, and we already know part of the truth, that the public ſpirit is corrupted among you, and you alone." You, commiſſary, in whom we have placed confidence, you alone among theſe numerous denunciations, cannot find one guilty perſon. What are you about?—We remind you of your duties, and of your oath.

"No, my fellow citizens, I profeſs it loudly—no, you are not given up to perfidious England. Its gold has not corrupted you; public ſpirit is not extinguiſhed among us; & if the Engliſh, who threatened the Walls of Dunkirk, ſhould come to preſent themſelves before the memorable gates of Calais, it is then that the world would have been convinced, that if ſome among you were formerly devoted to a king, you would all have been reſolved to perish, in order to preſerve liberty and the republic.

"No; both of them are for you the only object of your wiſhes and of your ſolicitude. You have proved this, by the numerous ſacrifices which you have already made, and you may hereafter make. No—no, you are even republicans. I undertake to convince government that it has been deceived.

"At this moment, when the armies approach, when the government is making every preparation for invaſion, you muſt, citizens, remove every ſuſpicion, by breaking off all connection and communication with the country which the republic is about to attack, and cover with its arms: you will avoid every correſpondence, which, though really innocent, might excite the jealouſy of the government, and cauſe intention to be aſcribed to you which you have not, and which you are far from entertaining. This is one ſacrifice more, but it is time to make it; and you will make it readily, becauſe it is indiſpenſable—becauſe, by ſo doing you will prevent new inſinuations from occaſioning new errors—becauſe it will be one proof more of your devotion and your civiſm.

"A patriotic loan is now opened at Paris, in order to accelerate the approaching invaſion. Already have the adminiſtrations and the body of merchants of Paris, ſubſcribed ſeveral millions. A number of individuals in the departments are haſtening to follow this example. You will no doubt imitate them.

"Government has left it to the merchants of Paris, to fix themſelves the moſt ſpeedy mode of repayment; and they will themſelves aſſiſt the operation of it, which, as far as it appears at preſent, is by the produce of the paſſage of Calais.

"You will join your offering to mine of fourſcore, which I propoſe to add to thoſe already made. I ſhall tranſmit it to the municipal adminiſtration, who will keep an account of the names of the lenders. The whole ſum will be ſent off from Calais in ten days, and you will prove, that ſo far from the gold of England being all powerful with you, you can yourſelf lay down money to humiliate and reduce it.

"I repeat it again, ſecond my efforts; do not reduce me to the cruel alternative of being obliged either to uſe ſeverity in the performance of my duty, or to betray it by a culpable indulgence. May I always be happy enough to be able to proclaim the civiſm and the virtues of my fellow citizens, and never unhappy enough to proſecute the guilty at the expence of my own feelings.

"No! citizens of Calais, you will ſtill be what you always have been—the friends of the country, of liberty, of equality and of the conſtitution; and you will always gladly exclaim, *Vive la Republique!*

(ſigned)

"PIGAULT-MAUBAILLARCO,"

Commiſſary of the Executive Directory.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living at Campbell court-houſe on the firſt day of May laſt, A NEGRO MAN SLAVE, named JIN; ſtrong made and active, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, 25 or 26 years of age, of a yellow complexion, with a ſmall ſcar and a broad ſcarſh mark on one of his cheeks, (ſcarcely perceivable) very artful in excuſing himſelf, but has much of a down look when ſpoken to.—he paſſes for a free man by the name of JOHN CUSSENS, and was taken up in May laſt in Peterſburg, but made his eſcape. I am informed he was employed afterwards by a mulatto free man living in Peterſburg, by the name of Curties who put him on board of his craft which run the river between Peterſburg and Richmond, under Captain DIKES, a mulatto free man, and after one of his voyages, was taken up in the city of Richmond, by Martin Burton, of the county aforeſaid, and by the certificate of William Richardſon Eſqr. was proven to be the ſaid ſlave, and brought as far as Powhatan county, where he again made his eſcape, with his hands well bound with a rope. It is uſeleſs deſcribing his cloaths, as he changes them. Any perſon taking up ſaid ſlave, ſecuring him in any jail, and giving me notice, will be entitled to the above reward; and if brought home what the law doth in that caſe provided.

JAMES MILLER.

N. B. I forewarn all maſters of veſſels and others from employing or harbouring ſaid ſlave, as they ſhall be dealt with according to law. J. M.

Auguſt 16, 1797. (t. f.)

HANNIBAL,

WILL ſtand at my ſtore, in Prince Edward county, near Hampden Sidney College, and will cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon, for Eight Dollars, which may be diſcharged by the payment of Six Dollars, within the ſeaſon; Twenty Shillings the ſingle leap, to be paid in hand; or Fourteen Dollars to inſure a mare to be with foal.

I have extenſive paſturage, under good fences, on which mares may run, gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

HANNIBAL is a beautiful dapple grey, about fifteen hands high, and will be ſix years old in April. He was got by the noted running horſe, the Flag of Truce; his dam was got by Old Pilgrim, out of a Janus mare. Pilgrim was got by the imported horſe Old Fearnought, out of General Meade's fine bay mare.—The ſeaſon commences the tenth day of March, and expires the tenth of Auguſt.

JAMES MORTON.

N. B. A Quarter of a Dollar muſt be paid to the Groom for each mare. Notes payable agreeably to advertiſement, will be expected.

J. MORTON.

March 6th, 1798. (1w)

Richmond, March 28.

Letter from Rufus King, Esq; Minister from the United States, at the Court of London, to the Mayor of this City, dated

London, December 18, 1797.

SIR,

IN order that the public may be protected against the frauds about to be practised upon them, I take the liberty to send you annexed the copy of a letter that I have lately received from Mr. Colquhoun, an enlightened and vigilant magistrate of this city. I shall dispatch copies to the principal ports of our country, and hope that they may arrive in season to put the custom house officers and others upon their guard.

With perfect respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient and faithful serv't,
RUFUS KING.

The Mayor of Richmond, Virginia.

—(COPY.)—

Charles-Square, Hoxton,
December 14, 1797.

SIR,

HAVING reason to suspect since the circulation of dollars has been stopped, that some of those miscreants, both here and at Birmingham, who were concerned extensively in the coinage of false dollars, have found means to send quantities to America, for the purpose of perpetrating the same species of villainy which has been but too successfully practised in this country—I feel it my duty as a magistrate to apprise you of this circumstance, that if you conceive it necessary, you may put the executive government of the United States upon its guard against these nefarious designs to cheat and defraud the innocent and unwary; and to furnish the means of detecting the infamous agents who may be engaged in this traffic.

The dollars which are or may be fabricated for for this particular purpose, will be *without* the tower, or king's mark, *or head*. They are made of copper, and generally covered with a thin plate of silver, and the workmanship and imitation is very perfect. They are generally discovered by ringing one against another, or by boring with any sharp pointed instrument, which last operation discovers the copper at once. If you have any desire to transmit a specimen of this false coinage, I will with pleasure send you one.——I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem,

Sir,
Your most obedient and
Most faithful humble servant,
P. COLQUHOUN.

To his Excellency Rufus King, Esq.

PARIS, January 15.

The directory has arrested the marquis Maffei, the ambassador of his Holiness, and sent him to the temple.

Letters from Holland state, that they are in expectation there of a day similar to that of the 4th September.

A letter from Ratisbon mentions a scheme on foot to restore Poland to its political integrity.

It is said, that Dupont de Nemours attended a meeting of the society of Theophilanthropists a few days ago, and required copies of the books, containing an account of their worship, announcing his intention *to set off for America*, having obtained permission from the Directory to quit France. Several Frenchmen, he stated, whom the course of events had compelled to remain at a distance from their country, were to join him: their principles of liberty, the part which they had played at certain periods in the revolution, and their philosophical opinions not permitting them to seek a retreat nor even to desire one in a monarchy, they had conceived the plan of founding a colony which should offer an asylum to La Fayette, Bureau de Puzy, Latour Maubourg, and several others, who differing in opinion with the emigrants, could not herd with them. What renders this anecdote still more probable, is the circumstance of Dupont (de Nemours) having always been a defender of Philosophical principles, and a Deist.

The executive directory on the 13th inst. dispatched a private messenger to Rastadt, and at the same time one for Italy.

They write from Rastadt, that the baggage of General Buonaparte has been carried back to Strasburgh, whence it was concluded that that general would not resume the negociation.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19th.

The following message from the President of the United States, was read in the House of Representatives this day.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The dispatches, from the Envoys Extraordinary of the United States to the French Republic, which were mentioned, in my message to both Houses of Congress, of the fifth instant, have been examined and maturely considered.

While I feel a satisfaction in informing you, that their exertions, for the adjustment of the differences, between the two nations, have been sincere and unremitted, it is incumbent on me, to declare, that I perceive no ground of expectation, that the objects of their mission, can be accomplished, on terms compatible, with the safety, honor, or the essential interests of the nation.

This result, cannot with justice be attributed, to any want of moderation on the part of this Government, or to any indisposition to forego, secondary interests for the preservation of Peace.—Knowing it to be my duty, and believing it to be your wish, as well as that of the great body of the people, to avoid by all reasonable concessions any participation in the contentions of Europe, the powers vested in our Envoys, were commensurate with a liberal and pacific policy, and that high confidence, which might justly be reposed in the abilities, patriotism and integrity of the characters to whom, the negociations was committed. After a careful review of the whole subject, with the aid of all the information I have received, I can discern nothing, which could have insured, or contributed to, success, that has been omitted on my part, and nothing further which can be attempted, consistently with maxims for which our country has contended, at every hazard, and which constitute the basis, of our national sovereignty.

Under these circumstances I cannot forbear to reiterate the recommendations, which have been formerly made, and to exhort you, to adopt with promptitude, decision and unanimity, such measures as the ample resources of the country afford for the protection of our seafaring & commerical citizens; for the defence of any exposed portions of our territory; for replenishing our Arsenals; establishing Foundries and military manufactures; and to provide such efficient revenue, as will be necessary to defray extraordinary expences and supply the deficiences, which may be occasioned by depredations on our commerce.

The present state of things, is so essentially different, from that, in which instructions were given to collectors to restrain vessels of the United States from sailing in an armed condition, that the principle, on which those orders were issued, has ceased to exist. I therefore deem it proper to inform Congress, that I no longer conceive myself justifiable in continuing them, unless in particular cases, where there may be reasonable ground of suspicion, that such vessels are intended to be employed contrary to law.

In all your proceedings, it will be important to manifest a zeal, vigor and concern in defence of the national rights, proportioned to the danger, with which they are threatened.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States
March 19, 1798.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the Subscriber, on reasonable terms,
THE FOLLOWING

GOODS;

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

German Linens—viz.

Osnaburgs,
Brown Hempen,
Bed-Ticking,
Oil-Cloth.

Ironmongery.

Mill Saws,
Hand do.
Plane Irons,
Chissels,
Gouges,
Draw-Knives,
Coffee Mills,
Screw-Augers,
Gimblets,
Compasses,
Trowels,
Mark Drawers,
Waffel-Irons.

Hollow-Glass.

Decanters plain and cut,
Cage Glasses,
Medicine Phials,
Tumblers plain and cut,
Wine Glasses do.

Nurenburg Goods

Among which are a great variety of Childrens' Toys, Snuff Boxes, Black Lead Pencils, Slates and Slate Pencils, Cloth Brushes, &c. &c.

—Likewise—

A large assortment of Looking Glasses, Violins and Violin Strings.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Richmond, March 22, 1798. (6)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's mill, on the 17th of January last, a mulatto negro fellow by the name of RANDOLPH, about 25 years of age; he is a low, well made fellow with a bushy head of hair, very talkative, a large mouth, and wide teeth; swears very hard at times: He had on when he went off a negro cotton coat and overalls; he carried other cloathing with him, which I expect he will change, and I do suppose he will change his name, and endeavor to pass for a free man. I will give the above reward, besides what the law allows, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, in Pittsylvania county, near the courthouse, or secure him in jail so that I get him again. I do forewarn all persons and masters from taking the said negro out of this state.

JAMES JOHNSON.

Pittsylvania county, Feb. 15, 1798. (4)

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

NATHANIEL ANDERSON,

OFFERS his services to the public in the commission line, both in purchasing and selling for those who may please to employ him. He will also be ready to negociate any other business with which he may be favored. The public are likewise informed, that he is prepared to furnish private entertainment for man and horse.

Richmond, Falling Gardens,
March 26, 1798. (3w)

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS the people of Buckingham, and the counties adjacent thereto, that he intends to be at Buckingham court house, on the Second Monday in May next, being court day, with about THIRTY NEGROES for SALE, for Ready Money or Tobacco. They will be of every description, except old negroes—and great bargains may be had for cash.

REUBEN GARNETT.

Fluvanna county, March 12, 1798. (4)

NOTICE.

FROM and after the first day of May next, our business in this place, will be conducted by our partner Mr. James F. Leetch, under the usual firm.

GEORGE YUILLE & Co.

Manchester, March 25, 1798.

☞ I INTEND to leave this state in a few months—How long I may be absent, is uncertain.

(3w) GEORGE YUILLE

JOSHUA BERNARD'S

LAST improvement on the THRESHING and CLEANING MACHINE, is very considerable, so much so, that the single machine, with the labor of one horse and necessary hands to attend it, may be made to thresh and clean 200 bushels wheat, rye, barley, or oats, per day. A double machine, with two horses, will clean and thresh 400 bushels. These machines, with proper care and little expense, it is thought by good judges, may be made to last 50 years. The price for building is £. 30 for a single, and £. 40 for a double machine, and 20 dollars earnest, to be paid in hand, and the making to commence as soon as that sum is received. I shall attend all the machines at the first working of them, and shall be in the neighbourhood of Carter's Ferry, about two months. Every person desirous of purchasing this machine, must provide a sieve four feet long, and one foot wide. Having been solicited by a number of gentlemen to give them information how to get their timber to answer my plan, I think proper to publish the following bill for that purpose:

6 plank 12 feet long, 14 by 4 inches.
12 do. 12 feet long, 14 by an inch and quarter.
6 do. 9 feet long, 12 by 3 inches.
4 pieces 21 feet long, 3 by 6 inches.
6 pieces 5 feet long, 3 by 4 inches.
24 spokes 2 feet long, 4 by an inch and half.
210 cogs 18 inches long, 3 by 2 inches, split out.
12 strikers 4 feet and an half long, 3 by 3.
6 posts 7 by 7, height of the pitch of the arm.
1 cap 27 feet long, 12 by 12.
2 feeding rolls 5½ feet long, 9 inches diameter.
1 round shaft 7 feet long, one foot diameter.
1 round do. 7 feet long, 16 inches diameter.

March 25th, 1798.

FOR SALE,

On the 13th of April next, for Ready Money, at my house,

TWENTY NEGROES, SIX HORSES, TWENTY HEAD of CATTLE, THIRTY HEAD of SHEEP—Also, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, it being the property of David Cochran, dec'd—All persons having claims against said estate, are earnestly requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, that a settlement may take place.

LUCY COCHRAN, Executrix of
David Cochran, dec'd.

Goochland, March 20, 1798. (t. d.)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND,

IN the counties of Mecklenburg, Charlotte, and Halifax, on both sides and in the fork of Dan and Staunton rivers, containing by an old survey five thousand one hundred and forty one acres—twelve hundred of which are river low grounds of the first quality, besides a quantity of very rich creek low grounds. This land, which I lately purchased of the executors of Col. Lewis Burwell, deceased, is of a superior quality for tobacco, and has a number of advantages which shall be pointed out to any person inclined to purchase. A plot of it may be seen in the hands of Mr. John Carter, in the Auditor's-Office, Richmond, and the land shewn by the subscriber, living on the premises.

J. NELSON.

Mecklenburg County Virginia,
March 22, 1798. (3w)

For London,

The Valuable Ship
Charles Carter,

John Bell, Master;

BURTHEN 360 Tons, now lying at City-Point, ready for the reception of a cargo, will positively sail by the middle of May. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Robert Kennon, Petersburg; Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner, Richmond; Mr. Alexander Macaulay, York, or the subscriber in Alexandria.

CHARLES YOUNG.

March 26, 1798.

N. B. The Charles Carter has *elegant and convenient* accommodation for passengers, sails fast, and is an easy ship at sea.

TAKEN up by the subscriber,

living in Prince Edward county, on Every river, near the fork of Buffery and Bush rivers, a small bay horse, about four feet six inches high, no mark or brand perceivable, supposed to be three years old last spring, appears to have been worked a little. Appraised to twelve pounds.

CHARLES ALLEN.

March 20, 1798. (3w)

RANAWAY

from the subscriber, living in Lunenburg county, the 10th instant, (March) a likely negro woman named KATE, of yellow complexion, rather above the common height, about 25 or 26 years of age; had on when she went off a green paduasoy petticoat, but carried with her a variety of clothes, (among which was a fly blue cloak) so that she may change her dress at pleasure. This negro was formerly the property of Mr. Andrew Rouald, of Richmond, where I expect she will endeavour to go, or perhaps to Petersburg, where her mother lives with Doctor Adams. Whoever will bring the said negro to me, or so secure her that I get her again, shall be amply rewarded for their trouble.

FRANCIS DE GRAFFENREIDT.

March 12th, 1798. (2w)

THE HIGH BRED IMPORTED HORSE,

HEROD,

IN GREAT PERFECTION,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at my stable, in Henrico county, on the Swamp, about two miles below the Meadow bridges, within five miles of the city of Richmond; to cover mares at the moderate price of Six Dollars the leap, paid at the stable door, Fifteen Dollars the season, and Twenty Dollars to insure a mare with foul; but the fifteen Dollars may be discharged by the payment of Ten Dollars if paid within the season, which will commence immediately and expire the tenth of August ensuing. Notes of hand will be expected with the mares for the season and entirance money, payable the 10th day of August (to be discharged as above)—the entirance money will be returned on proof that the mares did not prove with foul, provided the mares remain the property of the gentleman who put them to the horse. Good and extensive high and low ground pasturage well enclosed gratis, and great attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents. Gentlemen may have their mares fed with grain at the market price, and servants boarded on reasonable terms.

HEROD was bred by John Tharp, Esq of Jamieson—he is a beautiful dapple grey, now rising seven years old, full fifteen hands high, elegantly formed, distinguished as a remarkable fine foal-getter for the few mares put to him the year before last. Some of his colts may be seen where he stands.

RICHARD CURD.

Henrico, 19th March, 1798.

PEDIGREE

HEROD was got by Herod, son of the old Herod, out of a Marsham mare: Herod's dam was a fine English mare that I purchased out of Lord Clermont's stud, who was got by Conductor. In point of blood he cannot be excelled by any horse.

JOHN THARP.

April 25th, 1795.

☞ HEROD may be bought at the expiration of the season at the moderate price of 2000 dollars. R. C.

RACES!!!

TAPPAHANNOCK JOCKEY CLUB RACES, will commence on the SECOND TUESDAY in MAY next. First day's purse, 250 dollars, four mile heats—Second day's purse, 125 dollars, three mile heats—Free for any horse, mare, or gelding, carrying, if aged (being seven years old) 130 lbs—if six years old, 120 lbs.—five years old, 110 lbs.—four years old, 100 lbs.—and three years old, a feather.

On the third day, a CUP of Twenty Guineas value, being a present to the Club, two mile heats; free for any ENTIRED three and four years old horse, mare, or gelding, carrying weight as above.

Certificates of the age of the Horses, from the breeders thereof, must be produced (or such proof as shall be satisfactory) to the Club, preceding each day's race.

Tappahannock, March 8, 1798. (6)

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN, 28 years of age, who is as good a seamstress as any in Virginia, and is an excellent house servant. She has two children, one a boy seven years old, and the other a girl at the breast. My only reason for wishing to sell the above mentioned woman is, she is opposed to remove with my family to a residence some distance from this place. The terms may be known by applying to the Printer.

March 13th, 1798. (3w)

THE NOTED ENGLISH BRED HORSE,

QUICK-SILVER,

FORMERLY the property of John Bayne, Esq of Mount Airy, Richmond county, Virginia, and now the property of Thomas Jones and Samuel Burch.

QUICKSILVER, a beautiful dapple bay, now in high perfection, nine years old, fell 15 hands and a half high, and bids the ensuing season, at my stable, in Chesterfield county, near captain John Anthony's, on Otter road, one will cover mares at Fifteen Dollars each the season, Seven dollars the single leap, to be paid at the stable door, and Twenty Five Dollars to insure a mare with foal, and every case Three Shillings to the groom; but the fifteen dollars may be discharged by the payment of ten pounds, if paid by the first day of October next; the season will commence the first of April, and expire the last day of July. Pasturage, well inclosed, gratis; but will not be sufficient to keep mares without being fed. Great attention will be paid to the mares, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind. It is expected that those gentlemen who put mares to Quicksilver, will give their notes, as soon as it may be convenient, for fifteen dollars to be discharged as above mentioned—and if any mares put by insurance are subscribed, before the time of foaling, the persons putting them, forfeit the insurance money.

QUICKSILVER was got by the imported horse Medley; his dam by Wildair, his grandam by the noted horse Spark, out of a full bred Jolly Roger, and Valiant mare, of Colonel Samuel Overton, of Hanover county.

QUICKSILVER won the purse at the Bowling Green in the fall of '94, and also the jockey club purse at Westmoreland courthouse in the spring of '95, he also won the Tappahannock spring jockey club, beating Mr. Washington's famous mare Virginia Nell, Butler's horse Columbus, winner of the last Bowling Green club, Mr. Thornton's filley Virago, by Shark, and others.

THOMAS JONES
SAMUEL BURCH.

February 18, 1798.

‡ At which time he was purchased and put to covering.

THE THOROUGH BRED IMPORTED HORSE

CA-IRA,

LATE the property of Richard Buck, esquire, now sold by him during the said season of April to Colonel William C. Nicholas, for three hundred dollars; will stand the ensuing season, at my stable, in Charlottesville, and will cover mares at Fifteen Dollars each the season, Five Dollars the single leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Twenty Dollars to insure a mare with foal, and in either case a dollar to the Groom: The Fifteen Dollars may be discharged by the payment of ten pounds, if paid or before the first day of October next. The season will commence the first of April, and expire on the last day of July. Pasturage, well inclosed, gratis; but will not be sufficient to keep mares without being fed. All possible care shall be used to guard against accidents or escapes, though I will not be answerable for either—it is expected that those gentlemen who put mares to CA-IRA, will send their notes for fifteen dollars, to be discharged as above mentioned; and if any mares put by insurance are subscribed, before the time of foaling, the persons putting them, forfeit the insurance money.

CA-IRA is a thorough bred, beautifully marked, new rising seven years old, upwards of fifteen hands high: He was got by old Wildair, his dam (who is also the dam of Mr. Taylor's celebrated running horse Grey Diomed) by Slow; his grandam by the imported horse Vampire, out of the imported mare Calista, owned by Col. William Byrd of Westover: Slow was got by old Partner out of the imported mare Blossom, owned by General Nelson: Wildair's pedigree is so well known as not to need insertion—Suffice it to say, that his pedigree is equal to any horse's in Virginia, and his colts speak for him in terms much stronger than I can express.

SAMUEL BURCH.

Charlottesville, March 12, 1798. (5w)

WE do hereby certify, from our own knowledge, and the information of others, that the colts of CA-IRA are generally large, and in other respects superior to any colts that have attracted our notice, considering the quality of the mares that were sent to the horse.

LARKIN SMITH.

King and Queen, January 23, 1798.
BENJAMIN TEMPLE.

King William, January 23, 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Prince Edward, on Saturday night the 3d inst. a negro man named MOSES, about twenty five years old, small of stature, and dark complexion; he has a small scar over one of his eyes (I think the left)—he has a very down cast look when ever spoken to; his feet are long and narrow: He can read tolerably well. He had on at the time of his elopement, a London brown cloth coat, black lining waistcoat, and a pair linsey colored breeches of James, besides sundry other clothing and a blanket. He is an artful, flattering and deceitful fellow. It is probable that he may pass for a free man of the name of Moses French, this being a name he sometimes assumes. He took with him his wife, & a child about twelve months old—His wife, Sylvia by name, is about 20 years old, of a dark complexion, though not so dark as himself. Her cloth was a waistcoat and petticoat of dark striped Virginia cloth, and a red mantle. Her child is name Jane, but can be described by no particular mark. The above fellow was sold by a Mr. Newman Brockenbury, in Essex, to which place they may probably attempt to go. The woman was sold by a Mr. Richard Jeffers, in Essex. The above reward will be given for apprehending and delivering to me the above slaves, or securing them in any jail so that I get them again.

THOMAS OWEN.

Prince Edward, March 10, 1798 (4w)

FOR SALE, By

JAMES BROWN;

Muscovado Sugars;
Molasses;
St. Domingo Cottons of first quality, in small bags;
Liverpool Salt, loose and in sacks;
Crates Earthenware;
Madeira,
Sherry,
And Port } *Wines of the first quality.*
German Oznabuygs;
Empty Quart Bottles.

Richmond, March 19, 1798. (1sf)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

A WORD to the WISE!

TO one who looks abroad into the world, in this profane and irreligious age, with the eye of a true and enlighted patriot, and in the spirit of calm contemplation and genuine philanthropy, what melancholy, affecting, scenes, and dismal prospects must pass in review before him? He knows that the most fatal consequences must attend the prevalence of evil custom, and the contagion of wicked example: And that when once vice becomes general, and the muzzle of restraint which religion necessarily imposes is plucked off, that men generally speaking then seize every species of iniquity in their reach, with a triumphant avidity. Not considering that it is at the same time, the very bane of all private and public happiness, and ever was and ever will be the destruction of the greatest and most flourishing Empires upon the face of the earth. Now, if not for God's sake, then I pray let us for our own sakes, and for the sake of our dearly beloved country and children, if our ideas are too delicate or too refined to embrace and ever hold fast, the plain and wholesome doctrines of religion, taught in the *Bible*: Too refined did I say? Nay, rather too gross and sensual. Let us then the more by all means, adopt some other institution, which may, for a while, at least retard our fall, and keep us from plunging headlong and all at once, into the very abyss of sin and corruption, and from thence, into a state of war, pestilence, and famine; or into a state of anarchy and confusion, or eational ruin and destruction—the ordinary punishments of an irreligious and profligate people.

Now what can bid fairer for the success of this useful and beneficent purpose of postponing as long as possible, these dreadful calamities, than a school of literature and arts, founded on the broad basis of the public expense, and for the public good; wherein may be brought up one, two, or more boys to be elected or chosen by lot, from every Senatorial district, and to be kept under the tuition of one, two, or more, able and attentive teachers, and which boys or youths shall have the benefit of, under the same roof, or in a shop in the same yard or square, of attending certain hours every day on any one of half a dozen master workmen, in the most useful and indispensable necessary trades of life, to which their different geniuses or fancies may most incline them: Into which school of useful learning and arts, none should enter under fourteen years of age, nor depart from it in less than three years, and who may nevertheless be continued for seven years.

From such a school as this, we may expect to see young men step forth into the world, properly qualified at once, both for the business and duties of an active and useful life: And what they are so well qualified for, they will naturally delight to prosecute for their own and their country's good. And it is worthy of observation, the great secret of a happy and lasting government, both public and private, is to keep the subjects or subordinates of it constantly and usefully employed, and to discountenance and punish idleness, vice, and wickedness, in its every hateful shape, and to encourage and reward industry, virtue, and goodness, in all its lovely and engaging forms.

And if we are taught to expect that after some length of time, the cost of a penitentiary house, that truly laudible and humane institution for the punishment and correction of vice, shall, over and above the attainment of that necessary end, be as so much public money put out on interest: How much more so must such an institution be, if properly executed, which is intended for the noble purposes of enlightening the human mind, with the most useful knowledge, and forming the body to the exercise of the most advantageous and necessary arts, and for fixing the volatile youth in the habits of a virtuous and honest industry, and inuring them betimes to the active, necessary, virtuous, and useful employments of human life.

It is unnecessary to expatiate on, or detail any scheme before its principles are allowed of or approved. I therefore expect to be understood in a general sense, as only laying the basis of a glorious superstructure: And in the mean time, earnestly wish, that those who think they know a better plan of education, than has yet been offered, that they would candidly impart it as I have done, or chearfully patronize what is here proposed, by the public's very humble servant,

HORATIUS.

March 20th, 1798.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To AMERICANUS.

THAT little men have a right to be impudent I am willing to admit: but I never knew, until you made your appearance in the form of an ass, that you little gentlemen, claimed also the privilege of being ungrateful. Indeed, Americanus, I could not have supposed, after all, that you were capable of treating your friends so illy.—I advocated your merits to the federal government with all the energy which I possessed, and, in return, you blast, with the lightening of your satire, the infant laurels which were budding 'round my brow. In truth, it is not kind of you. There are few things which irritate the heart of man more than to have his deeds of charity requited with ingratitude. But to be angry with an ass, would be ridiculous.

No, my worthy little friend, I am not so vain as to suppose that my remonstrance to the federal government in your behalf, will ever cross the Atlantic ocean. Your writings and mine, Americanus, have not the stamina of long life: and, however, we may flatter ourselves that they are making a noise in the world, there is but little danger of their escaping from the limits of the paper which first ushers them into light, to a station more permanent or more honorable. The best of them are but fleeting ephemeræ, and perish on the day that gives them birth.

I am happy to discover that you are upon such good terms with the federal government, that whatever is said concerning you, must be understood as meant to be applied to them. I did not intend the mention of your size, or of your first-born and favorite production, The Ghost of Fame, as arguments against the federal government. It would have been very bungling policy, indeed to exasperate the administration whose affections I was laboring to conciliate and to bend in your favor. I mentioned your size, my dear little fellow, because, I hoped, by that, to move the compassion of the executive: and I mentioned your melancholy and uniform disappointment of fame, to shew that, for pity's sake you were at least entitled to *feeding*. But you give me to understand that my solicitude on your account was entirely superfluous: that so far are you from courting the favors of *government*, that government lives and moves and has its being in *you*. Whatever affects you, is fatal to them. You are the oak and administration is the poisonous vine that encircles and hangs upon you.

I am afraid that your apostrophe to The Ghost of Fame, will scarcely go down with the ill-natured critics. "*Yes, thou art a ruinous little rogue!*"—This is too infantile. I do not wish you always to preserve the stately & labored pomp of a Shaftesbury. You may, if you can, be as simple and airy as Sterne. But let me beg that you will always speak with the voice of a man, and that you will never descend to lisp like a babe.

You call me the star-gazing, flower-hunting, bug-catching, Cassius-faced, wise and silent tempered, monk-looking Vesputianus. It seems then, that you know, not only my person, but my private habits: and since this is the case, let me ask, why you lament that I did not leave my name with the printer? But if you did not know me, Americanus, as your lamentation seems to admit; let me tell you, *en passant* (I believe you love whatever is French) that it was very ungenteel in you to point the public attention to any particular gentleman and to brand him in their view with sarcastic expressions. I beg that you will treasure up this friendly admonition, and that you will regulate your future conduct by it.

I observe that you go out of your way to luxuriate in personal allusions, which are not very intelligible, to characters whom, I believe, I do not know. I wish you would endeavor to get rid of this obscurity. If it existed only in the piece before me, I could find some apology for it in the blinding heat with which you seem to have written. But I have observed that the same darkness reigns throughout your calmest compositions. In your late piece signed A Friend to Juries, it is very remarkable. Take one example:—*It is here, then, the snow-bird trap of this mighty petition, amidst a wilderness of delusive and bewildering self-evident positions is to be found.* You must really extricate yourself from this fog, or else the beams of executive favor will never reach you.

No, Americanus, indeed you do not know me; nor is it my intention to give myself a personal introduction to you shortly. After having labored for your promotion as I have done, with what delicacy could I tell you my name? I am not a Pharisee, to trumpet my charity in the streets and cross-ways. No: the highest grace of a benefactor is the concealment of the hand from which it comes. Be pacified, then, Americanus. Content yourself with the fairy favours which I shall continue to do you: and cease to trouble yourself about the author of them.

You say that you have left your name with the printer: and you urge me to imitate your example. In leaving your name with the printer you have done a very useless thing: for, believe me, my dear little friend, you have been all along as well known as if you had signed your real name at the foot of every production. In leaving your name with the printer then, you have revealed no secret to me or to any one who ever heard you in conversation:—And it is not very reasonable, Americanus, to demand of me a kindness which you can never be in a condition to return.

As to the favors which you promise the democrats, we wait for them on the tip-toe of expectation. Whatever falls from the pen of Americanus, cannot fail to be pleasing to the democrats; and to none of them more so, than to

VESPUTIANUS.

March 15, 1798.

In reply to your criticism on my repetition of the word *and*, in a particular instance, I beg leave to refer you to Blair on the structure of sentences. By him you will be informed, that the repetition of that copulative is, in some cases, one of the highest beauties of composition. Whether the sentence which you ridicule, be one of those cases, I have already submitted to the critics.

PARIS, December 28.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

"The Directory having heard the report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, orders, that the Minister of the French Republic residing at the Helvetic Cantons, shall declare to the governments of Berne and Friburg, that the members of those governments shall answer personally for the safety of the persons & property of the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, who have addressed themselves and may still address themselves to the French Republic, to claim in execution of ancient treaties, its mediation, & to be either maintain'd in or restored to their rights.

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs is charged with the execution of this, order which is not to be printed.

(Signed "*Barras*, President.
"*L. M. Larevelliere Lebeaux*,
For the Secretary-General."

PROCLAMATION

Of the French Directory to the French People.

"Paris the 27th Nivose, (Jan. 6.)

"CITIZENS,

"The Legislative Body has just solemnly sanctioned the Patriotic Offering made to the Directory by the Merchants of Paris, by publishing the Law requesting the English Loan; the Executive Directory willl now recall to your mind the motives that must give you all an interest in the success of this measure

"Citizens, Conquerors of Europe, you have none but one Enemy, who lords it over the seas, and intends to exclude you from them.

"The Agriculture, the Commerce, and the Industry of France, every thing is bound down and shackled by the English fleet, which block up your Ports.

"But it more peculiarly belongs to you, French Merchants, Manufactures, and Ship owners, to second with all your zeal the example that has been set to you by the Commercial Interest of Paris. Have you listened to the Minister of Great Britain, who informs you with the most insulting ostentation, that the English Commerce is to that of France as 18 to 1; that the Imports and Exports do not amount in France to more then 400 millions, and that in England they amount to more than seven milliards French? Have you a moment to lose in baffling those calculations of English avidity?

"France has been obliged to make a temporary sacrifice of her credit to the success of the war. But now Victory ought to repay its sacrifices, and at the same time secure to it that portion of metalic wealth, and that rank which the nature and extent of its Territory, its Population, its Coasts, and Rivers, challenge and mark out to it among the Commercial Powers. On this, worthy Merchants, you ought seriously to reflect. The National Credit should be the great foundation of your wealth. You see the activity of Government in prohibiting all English Merchandize, while it is equally anxious to open new outlets for the produce of French Industry. The cause we refer to, is your own. Whatever exertion you may make for the success of the War, you will have made for yourselves—for the prosperity of your manufactures; for the interest of your Families; and for that of your Prosperity.

"Citizens of every calling, reflect on the important consequences which must result from the effort which you are about to exert in order to humble and punish the pride of the Cabinet of London. For more than a Century, England has not ceased to disturb the tranquility of Europe; her restless and unrelenting ambition has been ever vexing and turmoiling the Continent, from which she imagined herself to be invincibly separated. Frenchmen, it is your duty to teach that Island, that notwithstanding its insular situation, it is by no means inaccessible, and that you may carry back into its bosom the calamities which it has brought home to your fire-sides. England once disarmed and vanquished, a perpetual Peace is from that inst. established, and the Balance of Europe settled on a permanent basis; for the French Republic, too strong to be attacked, will feel no motive to attack; her greatness will set her above the slights of ambition, and she will feel no desire of transgressing her own limits.

"Your success, may, therefore, be ensured. Vanquish the English, and you bestow peace on yourselves and on your posterity; you communicate its blessings to the whole human race. Your battles are the last that it shall be necessary to fight. With you military glory shall make its stand, and even future ages shall not produce any rivals of the heroes of France.

"But it is not enough to talk to you of glory. The French revolution, disturbed from its course by such numberless obstacles of evey kind, will now be anxious to return towards its source—it ought never to be forgotten, that philosophy was its principle, liberty its object, and above all, that its defenders took up arms for the happiness of nations. Frenchmen, it is your ambition to overthrow the dominion of the English cabinet; but it is by no means your wish to enslave the English people. After the unchecked success of the Republican arms, that people will owe you the obligation of having rescued them from the weight of enormous taxes which oppress their towns and villages. England shall no longer behold 18,000 soldiers, 18,000 foreigners, to traverse the ocean to threaten her inhabitants with immediate servitude. Her king, by the combination of insulting tyranny, shall no longer compel her to defray the expences of these mercenaries who are paid to enslave her—who would believe it? Eighty millions of French livres have been thrown into the private coffers of George III. to indemnify him, as elector of Hanover, for the expenses attending the Hanoverians, who he keeps in pay to maintain his despotism over his own British subjects.

"Hasten therefore, citizens, to vindicate the freedom of that nation, whom you separate from the hatred which is due to her oppressors. Let the French, ever loyal and ever invincible, approve themselves in England both the oppressors of the ministry and the saviours of its citizens—the conquerors of the court and the deliverers of the people!

"Be assured too, that Englishmen, restored to freedom, will hasten to sue for a glorious peace. The English themselves compare the machiavelism of their government with the good faith of France. They themselves have admired the moderation of the French republic in the treaty with Austria. They know that in this contest which their government compels you to renew, whatever may be the event, all the decisive chances are against England. If France is victorious in the first attack, the government of Great-Britain will tumble to pieces under the weight of an immense debt. If any reverses retard your success, the English must have seen that nothing can damp your courage, and nothing weary your perseverance. The more the efforts of the French are prolonged, the more the debt of indemnification will augment, and Europe knows that this debt will be discharged sooner or later.

"What has been the consequences of that formidable league which the cabinet of St. James's had organized against you at Pilnitz?

"They compelled you to fight for your independence; you have conquered Belgium. They disputed the possession of Belgium. In defending it you conquered Lombardy. In defending Lombardy you restored to France the boundary of the Rhine. The war against you began in 1792, forty leagues from Paris; you put an end to it in 1797, thirty leagues from Vienna Every obstacle opposed to peace has only given the signal of new victories. O, Frenchmen, of all parties, the English have done you much evil. Their cabinet has excited your internal discords. It was it which roused Europe against you. It was the cabinet of St. James's that armed you against one another. Turn your arms against it—unite, march to London. There you will extirpate the causes of all your calamities. You will find at London the advantages of external peace, and the end of your troubles. Having no longer any enemies to conquer, you will think only of founding the republic upon repose and happiness.

"You have traversed a long career, and attained your object. Already many concurring presentments announce victory. The power of enthusiasm has no limits in France. In order to presage your success, measure only your will. Your enemies have but one hope, and that is, in influencing your opinions, if they can, in discouraging and disuniting you. It is in your own minds that they wish to combat you; on any other ground you need not fear them. Prove by the effect, that you have but one sentiment, that every one for himself is anxious to contribute to the great national work; that every one, according to his resources, interests himself in the proposed loan. Let your promptitude to accomplish this object be the omen and the image of the terrible rapidity with which the expedition must be conducted, and be assured, that at the very news of this unanimous movement, the cabinet of London will already be vanquished.

(Signed.) "P. BARRAS, President.
"LEGRADE Secretary."

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND READY FOR DELIVERY, THE
LAWS,
passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth.

By Authority

FIFTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

AN ACT

Appropriating a certain sum of money to defray the expense of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians.

SEC. 1 BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a sum not exceeding twenty five thousand, eight hundred and eighty dollars, be appropriated to defray the expense of such treaty or treaties, as the President of the United States shall deem expedient to hold with the Indians; *Provided*, nothing in this act contained shall be construed to admit an obligation on the part of the United States to extinguish, for the benefit of any state or individual citizen, Indian claims to any lands lying within the limits of the United States, and that the compensations to be allowed to any of the Commissioners appointed or who may be appointed for negotiating such treaty or treaties, shall not exceed, exclusive of travelling expenses, the rate of eight dollars per day, during the time of actual service of such commissioner.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum aforesaid shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

United States, February 27, 1798. } *approved*

AN ACT

For the relief of William Alexander.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Accounting Officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle the accounts of William Alexander, for his services and expences, as a surveyor of army lands, appointed under the ordinances of Congress of July the ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight; and that he be allowed such sum for his said services and expenses, as shall be deemed reasonable.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

United States, *February* 27, 1798, } *approved.*

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Secretary of State.*

SALE of the LOTS
IN THE TOWN OF
HENDERSON,

On the Ohio River, eight miles below the mouth of Green River, at the place commonly known by the name of the RED BANKS,

WILL take place on the premises, on the last Monday in April next; one half of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and a reasonable credit will be given for the residue.

The plan of the Town contains two hundred and sixty four Lots of one acre each, lying in squares of four Lots; each lot fronting two streets—Twelve acres in the centre of the town are appropriated to public uses—The street fronting on the Ohio is 200 feet in width, and each other street 100—The whole of the Town-plan is surrounded by a street of 100 feet in width, adjoining which are thirty two out Lots of ten acres each.

The purchaser of a town lot is to build a framed, hewed or sawed log house 16 feet square at least, with a dirt, stone or brick chimney, and plank floor, or shall reside on the lot by himself, or his representative for the space of three years ensuing—The time of residence to commence within one year after the time of purchase.

The purchaser of an out lot is to improve the same, either by building or inhabiting in the manner prescribed for in-lots, or by tending at least one half of it in some crop for the term of three years.

The high situation of this town, the beautiful manner in which it is laid out, combined with the fertility of the soil of the circumjacent country, the navigation of the Ohio, and its neighborhood to the best salt-lick which hath yet been tried in Kentucky, must make it very advantageous to those who may choose to reside there, or purchase and build on speculation.

A plan of the town and every particular necessary for further information will be shewn by the agent, who will attend on the premises at the time of sale.

SAMUEL HOPKINS,
Agent for
RICHARD HENDERSON & Co.

December 15th, 1797.

The subscribers have for sale, a considerable quantity of very
VALUABLE LANDS,
Lying within the grant of Richard Henderson and Co. which has lately been surveyed and divided among the proprietors. The quality, the situation, and the certainty of the title of these lands render them higly valuable. They will be sold in any quantities which may suit the convenience of purchasers, and at any time after the end of April next, when the subscribers will be at the Red Banks.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.
HENRY PURVIANCE.

NOTICE,

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Edward Harris, dec'd. of Southampton county, are desired to bring them forward by the 25th day of October next, or else they will be considered paid, by the Executors.

PEYTON HARRIS,
JAMES HARRIS,

Southampton county, March 12th, 1798. (3t)

PRINTED BY AUG. DAVIS
PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRAORDINARY.

RICHMOND: TUESDAY, May 29, 1798.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

of the Act of Congress, passed the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ..., entitled, "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper," and the ... on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, ... to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the act, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper," that from and after the ... of July ensuing, the several stamped duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

... ry skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dols.	Cts.	M
... rtificate of naturalization,	5		
... ense to practice, or certificate of the admission, enrollment or registry of any ... ttorney, solicitor, attorney, advocate, or proctor, in any court of the United ... tes,	10		
Provided, That a certificate in any one of the courts of the United States for one of the said offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices,			
Any grant or letters patent, under the seal or authority of the United States, (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any charter-parter, bottomry, or respondentia bond,	1		
Any receipt or other discharge for ... on account of any legacy, left by any will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the wife, children or grandchildren of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of	1	-	
Any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, or any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, That if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz:			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such banks to their stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			6
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any protest or other notarial act,		25	
Any letter of attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell warrants for land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any certificate or debenture for drawback of customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer)		50	
Any certificate of a share in any insurance company, of a share in the bank of the United States, or of any state or other bank,			
If above twenty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for every *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the supervisors, inspectors and other officers of inspection, in the several districts, surveys and divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the supervisors of districts for that purpose.

III.

The supervisors of the several districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of vellum, parchment or paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties: Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any supervisor, inspector, officer of inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of stamps, by the supervisors of districts.

GIVEN *under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.*

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND,
Supervisor's-Office, March 17, 1798.

FOR the information of all concerned in this district, the foregoing notification of the Secretary of the treasury is published.

As soon as the presses for stamping shall be in readiness, notice thereof will be given in Davis's paper, in order that individuals who may desire to get their own vellum, parchment or paper stamped, may have opportunities of applying at this office for that purpose. And an additional notice, through the same channel, will be given of the names and places of residence of the persons who may be appointed for the distribution of stamps, as soon as the arrangements can be made.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the shareholders in the Upper Appamattox Company, that on the 8th day of June next, at Chinquepen Church, in the county of Amelia, will be held an election of trustees for the said company; at which time and place, the shareholders are requested to meet either in person or by proxy, to elect thirteen trustees, which is the number now required by law.

JOSEPH EGGLESTON,
EDWARD MUMFORD,
JOHN EPPERSON,
JOHN FINNEY,
RICHARD N. VENABLE } Superintendents.

May 5, 1798. (tS)

LEAD.

ON Saturday the Ninth day of June next, the Directors of the Public Buildings, will proceed to Sell to the highest bidder, at the Capitol,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

SHEET LEAD

Which was the cover of that Building—It will be set up in Lots of One to Five Tons, as will best suit the purchasers—A CREDIT OF SIXTY DAYS will be allowed—Bond with satisfactory security will be required, or deposits must be made to secure the payment.

Richmond, May, 1798. (3w)

Five and Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, this day, JACK, a very bright mulatto man, about five feet five or six inches high, tolerably well set, wore very bushy hair, which he takes pains in keeping well combed, his mouth and eyes rather large, and appears ... on his countenance to be older than he really is, ... not ... more than six and twenty years of age—he ... fond of drink, and when intoxicated inclines to be impertinent. Jack was formerly the property of Col. John Byrd, of Charles City, late of Williamsburg, of whom I bought him—He is well known on James River, in Williamsburg, Petersburg, and Richmond, and having travelled with me frequently, is known by most of my acquaintances. His wife is the property of James A. Glenn, of Halifax county, and having lately received a letter from that gentleman, proposing to purchase him, do believe he will make the best of his way thither. He had on when he went away, a blue half thick coat, with yellow cape and cuffs, olive coloured velveret breeches, a fine hat, a little the worse for wear, with a broad silver band—Besides these, he carried away a surtout coat with yellow cuffs and cape, a pair of corduroy breeches, three coarse white linnen shirts, and other cloaths of various sorts. Whoever will apprehend the said fellow, and deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, besides what the law allows.

RICHARD CORBIN.

Laneville, King and Queen county,
May 3 1798. (tf)

The lately imported, complete Horse

TRAVELLER,

The last Son of O'Kelly's Famous

ECLIPSE,

WILL Stand the ensuing Season at Buck Hill (on the South side of James River) about a mile from Richmond, and will be let to Mares at SIX GUINEAS the Season, FOUR GUINEAS the Leap, and TWELVE GUINEAS insurance, either of which, with a DOLLAR to the Groom, to be paid before the Mares are removed. The insurance money will be returned on application with proof that the Mare did not prove with foal.

In addition to what pasturage there may be at Buck-Hill I have rented (at one hundred pounds per annum) a considerable quantity of the Falls Plantation for the purpose of pasturage, equal to any in the State. Great attention will be paid to Mares and to keep the fences in good order, but will not be responsible for any accident.

TRAVELLER is a beautiful bay, full five feet three inches high, was got by Eclipse, his dam by King Herod, grandam by Blank, great grand dam by old Cade. His fine figure and justness of form are such as to excite the admiration of all who see him—and his blood, great size, strength and beauty independent of his performance, entitle him to be placed among the very first horses, and induce me to believe that he is not inferior to any horse ever imported. Pasturage gratis.

JAMES STRANGE.

Manchester, January 15, 1798.

☞ As many gentlemen may not receive the proceeds of their crops so early as to make it convenient to pay during the covering season, I am willing to give credit until the first of January ensuing, on receiving satisfactory assurance of the money being certainly paid on or before that time.

N. B. Servants coming with mares can be accommodated with board at Mr. Brooks's tavern, at two shillings per day, ten shillings and sixpence per week, or six dollars per month.

THE HIGH BRED IMPORTED

HORSE,

BEDFORD,

WAS a very good racer at New-Market, in England, when three years old, (which was the only year he ran.) He is descended from the best stock there, as will appear by his pedigree below. He has covered two seasons in this State, and is a remarkable fine horse, and considered by all judges who have seen his colts, to be one of the best foal getters that has ever appeared in this (or perhaps) any other country; his stock being generally very large, high formed, with excellent action, and very much like their sire. One hundred guineas has been refused for a filly of his get, at eight months old.

BEDFORD was bred by Lord Grosvenor, is a most beautiful bay, six years old this spring, near fifteen hands high, very handsome, and so generally known now, as a capital foal getter, that it is necessary only to say, that he will stand the ensuing season, at the Bowling Green, and will cover mares at Two and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) Six Guineas the season, and Nine Guineas to insure a mare to be with foal, which may be discharged the tenth of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or the first day of June next, by the payment of Twenty Dollars; but if the money is paid when the mare is first covered, Four Guineas the season, or Eight for ensuring a mare to be with foal, with one dollar to the groom (in every instance) will be received as full compensation. Good pasturage, gratis—Servants who attend the mares, may be boarded on moderate terms, and grain furnished at the market price. The greatest attention will be paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Six Guineas the season, or Ten to ensure, (to be discharged as above mentioned) must be sent with the mares. The season will commence immediately, and end the tenth of August. The ensurance money will be returned if the mare does not prove with foal, and remains the property of the person who put her to the horse, by application to

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, March 1, 1798.

PEDIGREE.

I DO certify, that BEDFORD was got by Dungannon, his dam Fairy, by High Flyer; grandam Fairy Queen, by Young Cade; her dam Rantho's Black Eyes, by Crab, out of the Warlock Galloway, by Snake, and was three years old last spring.

GROSVENOR.

November 18, 1795.

THAT valuable Presq' Isle Estate, advertised some time since for sale, may be purchased for six per cents. or other stock of the United States.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

April 20, 1798 (tf)

The CELE- *BRATED,*

RUNNING HORSE,

CORMORANT,

LATE the property of the Honorable Charles James Fox, whose racing performance was equal, if not superior, to any horse in *England*, of his day, was imported from London last summer.—For the information of the gentlemen of the turf, the following extract is inserted, taken from his advertisement as a covering horse in England; which may be seen in the racing calendar for 1795. p. 327.

"CORMORANT, I had superior speed, and was "allowed to be one of the best racers at New-Mar-"ket, 'til he was unfortunately lamed at four years "old, and has not started since; prior to which he "won and received forfeit nineteen times; at two "years old he beat several colts and fillies of the same "age, and gave them from 16 to 25lb each; he also "gave the year and weight to many three years old "and was the best colt of the year in England. See "the racing calendars of 1789, '90, and 91. He is "a fine bay, about fifteen and an half hands high, "full of bone, and very handsome; and from the "specimen FORTUNIO (his brother) has given, "there can be no doubt of this horse as a stallion."

CORMORANT, at two years old, received forfeit from three others for a sweepstake, 100 guineas each—He won a Handicap Plate, bearing ten others and gave them from 16 to 21lb each—He received forfeit from two others, for a sweepstake of 100 guineas each—He beat Bullfinch (five years old) for 100 guineas—(Bullfinch won five times that year)—He beat Boxer, and gave him 13lb. for 300 guineas—He received forfeit from Skewball, and gave her 16lb. for 200 guineas—He beat Pallafox for 300 guineas—The same day he beat Glaucus (three years old) for 200 guineas.

At three years old he won the Porram plate bearing five others—He beat Scrub (five years old) for 300 guineas—He beat Crazy and gave her 6lb for 200 guineas—He won a sweepstake of 200 guineas each, beating Pallafox and others—The same day he beat Griffin, and gave him 7lb for 300 guineas—He received forfeit from Kispersykes, giving him 7lb. for 200 guineas.

At four years old (before he broke down) he beat Gloucester, giving him 8lb. for 300 guineas—He beat Vinegar (five years old) for 100 guineas—He beat Flounderout for 300 guineas—He beat Bolton (three years old) and gave him one stone 6lb. for 100 guineas—He received forfeit from No Pretender, giving him a stone, for 200 guineas—all these victories were gained at *New-Market*—He was rarely beaten, and when he was, generally carried considerable odds in weight.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the first day of March, and expire on the tenth day of August ensuing,) at my plantation in Essex county, called Gwynhed, near Tappahannock, at Fifteen Dollars the Leap—Thirty Dollars the Season, and Fifty Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, provided the mare remains the property of the gentleman who sends her to the horse and one Dollar to the Groom; the money, in every case, to be paid before the mares are removed. The pasturage is equal to any in Virginia: the enclosures are good, and Youel Ruff, the manager, very careful—but no responsibility for losses or casualties of any kind. The mares may be fed on application to the said Youel Ruff, and the grain will be furnished at the market price.

CORMORANT's blood, performances, and figure, and the reasonableness of the price, will induce me to put all my mares to him; believing him preferable to any horse ever imported into America.

JOHN TAYLOE.

CORMORANT's *performances* as stated above, appear in the racing calendars of England, and his pedigree *(which came over with him)* may be seen in the following certificate, the original of which is in the possession of Mr Hoomes. *The same pedigree appears in the general stud book of England,*

"I do certify that Cormorant, was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker; his dam, Nettletop, by Squirrel, his grandam by Bagget, great grandam by Regulus, great, great grandam by Lonsdale's Arabian, his great, great, great grandam, by Darley's, Arabian, his great, great, great, great, grandam by the Beverly Turk, his great, great great, great grandam by the Tafolet Barb, his great, great, great, great great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

The above is so valuable a horse, both on account of his speed and blood (which is the best in England) that I am sorry he is to leave the country.

"EGREMONT

WANTED,

A Steady Elderly Servant,

WHO has been accustomed to driving a carriage, to attend a lady in the country. Unexceptionable proofs of his character will be required. A PHÆTON to be disposed of on a credit of ninety days. Enquire of the Printer

May 13th, 1798. (3w)

FOR SALE,

THREE likely young NEGRO WOMEN, One of them has always been accustomed to the house, and is an excellent lady's maid. She has two young children—The other two is used to the field only. One of them has three children—A handsome light POST CHAISE, perfectly new, with plated Harness for a pair of horses, is also offered for Sale. Likewise a pair of well broke able BAY CARRIAGE HORSES. Great bargains may be had for Cash. Apply to the Printer.

An admirable Dining-Room SERVANT, whose honesty, fidelity and sobriety, are questionable, will be Hired for the space of eighteen months. Also a good POSTILLION, and a lady's MAID as above.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living at Campbell court-house on the first day of May last, A NEGRO MAN SLAVE, named BEN; strong made and active, about five feet six or seven inches high, 25 or 26 years of age, of a yellow complexion, with a small scar and a broad cloth mark on one of his cheeks, (carcely perceivable) very artful in excuing himself, but has much of a down look when spoken to.—he passes for a free man by the name of JOHN CUSSENS, and was taken up in May last in Petersburg, but made his escape. I am informed he was employed afterwards by a mulatto free man living in Petersburg, by the name of Curties who put him on board of his craft which run the river between Petersburg and Richmond, under Captain DIXES, a mulatto free man, and after one of his voyages, was taken up in the city of Richmond, by Martin Burton, of the county aforesaid, and by the certificate of William Richardson Esqr, was proven to be the said slave, and brought as far as Powhatan county, where he again made his escape, with his hands well bound with a rope. It is useless describing his cloaths, as he changes them. Any person taking up said slave, securing him in any jail, and giving me notice, will be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home what the law hath in that case provided

JAMES MILLER.

N. B I forewarn all masters of vessels and others from employing or harbouring said slave, as they shall be dealt with according to law. J. M.

August 16, 1797 (tf)

WAS committed to the jail of Buckingham County, on the fourth of this instant (May) a very likely negro fellow who says that his name is BEN COLLEY, formerly belonged to the estate of John Hawkins, dec'd. of Hanover County, and was last under the management of Mr William Waddy of Louisa County. This Ben is of a yellow complexion, thick lips, one tooth out in front of his lower jaw, and two out above to the right side of his mouth, a scar upon the out-side of his left leg, and a small scar between his eyes just above his nose, and one upon his under lip to the left side; the mark where he was inoculated for the small pox, shews very plain upon his left arm. He pretends to preach the Gospel, professes himself a stone mason, and says that he has purchased his freedom, all to about forty dollars, though there is no voucher in his possession, to justify it. And whatsoever owns the said Ben Colley are desired to take him away and pay all charges.

R GAINES,
Jailor of Buckingham County.

May 4th. 1798.

BOOKER's
PATENT THRESHING MACHINE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Subscriber has prepared the principal portable parts for a considerable number of his Threshing Machines, and those gentlemen that make early application, need not fear a disappointment.

The improvements lately made, are so considerable, that the last four feet Drum Machine he built, has Threshed twenty-two bushels of wheat in an hour. He considers the substituting a raw hide band for a rope, to be of great advantage, as one of the former will last as long as ten of the latter, while the cost of each will be nearly the same; For ready communications, as well as other conveniences, he will fix himself in the city of Richmond by the first of January next, to which place he desires all orders to be addressed to him or Mr. Robert Pollard. His prices are as follows:

For building a three feet Drum Machine complete, including Drum, Wheels Whirls, Nuts, Irons, Bands and Licence,	80 pos
A four feet Drum Machine,	94
A five feet ditto,	106

The Plank, Scantling, Nails, and Board for the Workmen, to be found by the Employer, who must also be at the expence of carrying the small Machinery from Richmond to the place where it is to be erected; the weight whereof will be from 250 lb. to 400 lb. according to size. Half the charge of Building is expected on engaging, the balance when the work is finished.

The portable Machinery being the parts most necessary to be executed with care and exactness, the Subscriber will prepare a considerable number more than he may probably use himself, and will be ready to furnish any such persons as may choose to build machines themselves, or employ other workmen, at the following rates:

For the Drum Wheels, Whirls, and all the Nuts finished for a Drum Machine,	9 Dolls.
Four feet ditto,	10
Five feet ditto,	11
Irons for a three feet ditto,	12
Four feet ditto,	15
Five feet ditto,	18
Raw-Hide Bands at 12 2d. per lb.	
Licenses prices are, for a three feet Drum Machine,	14
Four feet ditto,	18
Five feet ditto,	21

WILLIAM BOOKER.

Richmond, December 26. 1797

Hez. L. Wight

HAS FOR SALE
West-India & N. E. Rum.
French Brandy.
Apple Brandy.
Geneva.
Sugar.
Green Coffee.
Souchong Tea.
Chocolate.
Candles.
Wrought & Cut Nails assorted.

Richmond, April 17, 1798

NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber, residing in Manchester, intends to practise the LAW in the counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan and Amelia, where any business forwarded to him, will meet with the greatest attention and punctuality.

DAVID PATTESON jun.

Manchester, February 22, 1798.

Samuel P. Braddick and John Butler,

HAVING *connected themselves in Trade, wish their Friends to be informed thereof. The business will be conducted under the firm of* BRADDICK *and* BUTLER, *second door above the Eagle Tavern.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 30th, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 10th day of March 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports, are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of [illegible] and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively; to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expence on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expence of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury

DISTICT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND,
SUPERVISORS OFFICE, April 17th, 1798.

ALL persons concerned are hereby informed that the press for Stamping Vellum Parchment and Paper for this District, agreeably to the act laying duties on stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper, is now ready for, and in use; and that any individual desirous of getting his own Vellum Parchment or Paper stamped may have the same done, on application at this Office.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,

March 9th, 1798.

Between
William Cunningham and Company, Plts.
And
Nicholas Harding, Joseph Stoves, and Mason Jones, Dfts.

THE defendants, Nicholas Harding and Mason Jones, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country—On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer, the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

At a quarterly court, continued and held for King and Queen County, at the courthouse, on, Saturday the 17th March, 1798.

Benjamin Dabney, Plff.
And
Thomas Vass and James Webb, Defts. In chancery.

THE defendant, Thomas Vass, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—On the motion of the plaintiff, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant, Thomas Vass, do appear here, on the first day of June courts next, and enter his appearance according to the act of assembly; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, printed at Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of this courthouse.

Teste,
(8w) ROBERT POLLARD, C. C.

THE co partnership of [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent: all those indebted are requested to close their accounts, either by payment, or bond, on or before the 1st. day of June next, as a longer indulgence will not be given; and all those having any just demands, are requested to apply to Elisha Meridith for payment

ELISHA MERIDITH,
CHARLES LEE, junr.
WILLIAM WALKER junr,
SAMUEL CARTER.

(4w)

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand ACRES FIRST RATE TOBACCO LAND, lying within six miles of Lynchburg, on Harris's creek—formerly the property of Col. Hugh Rose, dec'd. There is on this land an excellent PEACH-ORCHARD, and a good MILL-SEAT. The neighbourhood is very wealthy. Possession may be had the first of December next, and the terms may be known on application to the subscriber, or to Col. John Rose, of Amherst.

ROBERT H. ROSE.

March 12th, 1798. (tf)

IN COUNCIL, *May 8th*, 1798.

THE Executive of Virginia will be ready to receive at any time until Tuesday the 29th instant, proposals for the manufacturing within this state, Four Thousand Cartouch Boxes, to contain twenty-four Cartridges, with neat black Leather Belts, mounted with Brass Buckles; together with a Brush Wiper for the pan, and Picker for the touch hole—and to be delivered in Richmond by the first of April, 1799.

By order of the executive.

A. BLAIR, C. C.

Dismal Swamp Canal.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, May 3d, 1798;—

ORDERED,

THAT the Shares, on which the payments heretofore required shall not be made on the 2d day of July next, be on that day sold to the highest bidder, before the Eagle Tavern door in the Borough of Norfolk.

THOMAS NEWTON,
AUGUSTINE SLAUGHTER, } Directors.
JOHN KEARNES,

May 9, 1798. (7w)

AGREEABLE to a decree of the worshipful county court of Buckingham, will be sold, on the premises, the eleventh day of June next, to the highest bidder, for ready money, a tract of LAND, lying in said county, on Rock-Island Creek, containing three hundred acres, be the same more or less—to satisfy a debt due from William Anglen, to Henderson M'Caul, & Co.

The COMMISSONERS.

May 14th, 1798. (3w)

COMMITTED to the jail at Spotsylvania court-house, on the 25th of April last past, CHARLES and FRANK, two negro fellows who say they belong to James Wilkenson of Buckingham county, the owner is desired to come for them, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSEPH CHEW Jailor.

Spotsylvania, May 1st, 1798. (3w)

NOTICE!

I PURPOSE petitioning the next Legislative Assembly for the discontinuance of the tobacco inspection at Glascock's warehouse.

RICHARD GLASCOCK.

May 11, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Pursuant to a Deed of trust made to the subscriber by John Mandeville, bearing date the twenty-second day of December, 1797, recorded in the county court of Fairfax, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on the ninth day of June next, viz.

Four acres of Land in the vicinity

of Alexandria, with a valuable Merchant Mill, with two water wheels, and three pair of stones, and other improvements thereon, with the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging. Also, an undivided moiety or half part of a certain piece or parcel of ground, containing ten acres on Great Hunting Creek, in the same neighbourhood, with certain rights and privileges in and to the waters of said creek, the whole subject to John Stump and John Thomas Ricketts, to a certain annuity, that they agree to pay to Charles Alexander, provided he should hereafter establish a title which he then supposed he had to the premises. Will be sold at the same time a Mill Seat on the main branch of Camneron Run, between the Mills of Hamshone and Allison, about five miles from Alexandria, the fall of water considerable, little short of 30 feet, and land sufficient for the improvements. Two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars of the purchase money will be required to be paid down, and the remainder to be paid by installments in three, six, and nine months, the purchaser or purchasers giving notes with approved indorsers negociable at the Bank of Alexandria. Therefore the aforesaid property is exposed to sale to indemnify and reimburse to Isaac M'Pherson, the sum of two thousand two hundred and sixty dollars which he has paid, and is liable to pay on his indorsement of the said John Mandeville's notes, discounted in the Bank of Alexandria.

WILLIAM HERBERT.

Alex May 3. (1m)

THE subscriber offers FOR SALE, that beautiful and vastly convenient site, in the city of Richmond, adjoining Mr William Wickham's and opposite Mr. Cohen's. It contains two lots well enclosed, and has thereon a meathouse, with a fire place in the cellar, two rooms, a porch, and other conveniencies on first floor, and one room up stairs; also, coach-house, stable, and other out houses. For terms apply to Mr. Charles Copland, who lives in the city.

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Rocky-Mills, May 1st, 1798. (6w)

Hamden Sidney College.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Summer session at this College, will commence rather earlier this year than usual.—The 25th of next month is appointed for the meeting of the students.—It is earnestly wished, that such as mean to attend, will make their meeting as punctual as possible. College expences are as usual, except Tuition, which is twenty dollars, instead of Five Pounds per annum.

Prince Edward, April 28, 1798. (6w)

NOTICE!

THE public are hereby informed, that I am no longer connected in business with Messrs. John Hicks and Robert Campbell under the firm of Hicks, Campbell and Currie; and that in future I shall not consider myself as answerable for any contracts made in the name of that firm.

WILLIAM CURRIE.

Richmond, May 3, 1798. (tf)

Will be Sold,

TO the highest bidder, for ready money, on the premises, the ninth day of June next, agreeable to a decree of the worshipful court of Buckingham county, two hundred acres of LAND, lying in the said county, belonging to Richard West, to satisfy a debt due from William Northcutt to Henderson, M'Caul, & Co.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

May 11, 1798. (3t)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, in Hanover county, near to the courthouse, containing, by a late survey, 351 acres, formerly belonging to Haldenby Dixon, Esq. The terms of sale may be known on application to the Rev. Anthony Wake, Esq of Princess Anne County, or to the subscriber, in the city of Richmond.

ANDREW RONALD.

May 10th, 1798. (6w)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, in the lower end of Goochland county, between six and seven hundred acres, about thirty of which is good meadow ground, lying on Tuckahoe creek, twenty miles from Richmond, within one and a half miles of Peeres's tavern, convenient to several merchant mills; the soil is good for all kinds of grain and tobacco—the plantation in good order, sufficient to work eight or ten hands to advantage, and well furnished with a dwelling house, fit for the reception of a large family, barnes, and other convenient out houses, a good garden, together with prime orchards, consisting of peach, apple, cherry, &c. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.—Young negroes will be taken in part payment.

THOMAS HARDING.

April 28, 1798. (4w)

Wanted Immediately,

AS an assistant in a dry good store, a young man who has been bred to the retail business—to whom a liberal salary will be given.

None need apply who cannot come well recommended for their integrity and industry.—Apply to the Printer

Richmond, May 21st, 1798.

FOR SALE, B[illegible]
JAMES BRO[illegible]

Muscovado Sugars;
Molasses;
St. Domingo Cottons of [illegible] mall bags;
Liverpool Salt, loose and
Crates Earthenware;
Madeira,
Sherry, } *Wines of the*
And Port
German Oznaburgs;
Empty Quart Bottles.

Richmond, March 19, 1798.

Will be Sold,

TO the highest bidder, for ready money, a decree of the worshipful court of Buckingham county, on Friday the fifteenth day of June next, of [illegible] tation where on William Durham formerly lived, [illegible]land, lying in the said county of Buckingham 270 acres, the other of 375 acres; to satisfy a [illegible] from the said William Durham to James Lyle

THE COMMISSIONERS.

May 8, 1798. (3w)

SEEDS.

MINTON COLLINS,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received, per the Ship Hazard from London, via New-York, a general assortment of FRESH GRASS, AND GARDEN SEEDS, Warranted to be of the last growth, as follows:

Lucern, White Clover, Rye Grass, and Saintfoine, Seed, Hemp and Flax, ditto.	Early and late Colliflower Seed.
Early Frame, Prohfic, Charlton, Hotspur, & Dwarf Marrow fat Peas.	Ditto Frame and Long Green Cucumber.
Large Windsor Massagan, Early Dwarf Snaps, and Arbour Beans.	Green, Ice, Imperial, Grand, Admiral, Roman, & Cabbage Lettuce.
Early Salmon, short-tops White, Turnip, and Winter Radish Seed.	White and Green Cos ditto.
Round and Prickley Spinage.	Ditto Curled Indive, & Celery.
Early York and Sugar-loaf Cabbage.	Silver Skin, Madeira, & Red Onion, London Leeks Orange and P[illegible] Carrot.
Large York and Battersea ditto.	Large parsnip, and Curled parsly.
Ditto Madeira and Red Pickling ditto	Broad leaved and Curled Cresses.
Ditto winter & (White) Scotch ditto.	Indian Nerster ium.
Green and Yellow Savoy ditto.	Green and White Asparagus, Thyme, Pot-marjoram, and Winter Savory; White Mustard, Glass Flower Bottles, painted Flower Pots, and Red Garden ditto.
Russia & Coleworth do.	
Green Borecole & Scotch Cale.	
Brussells Sprouts, & Red Beet.	He has likewise, Fresh Red Clover and Timothy Seed from the Northern States
White, Green, and Purple Brocolie.	

N. B. The Subscriber is very sorry his Seeds are come to hand so late in the season, which was for want of a direct opportunity for Virginia, and the loss of the Ship Fame, bound to New-York (which Foundered at Sea) with a considerable assortment of Seeds on Board.

MINTON COLLINS.

Richmond, March 31, 1798. (t. f)

STOLEN

OUT of my stable, on Sunday night the 24th February last, a black GELDING, nearly five feet high, not branded as I recollect, an irregular gate, and apt to start; he was in good working order, and the hair on his hips and shoulders was worn off; He is creft fallen, and I think may be about fourteen years old. 'Tis suspected he was stolen by a man who called himself William Caswell, and said he was born in the state of Pennsylvania. This man is about six feet high, about twenty years of age, very active, brown hair, which he wears queued: He is of a fair complexion, and tolerably well made. I am informed his toes were frost bitten; he wore a black grey coat, with metal buttons, woollen overalls, and old shoe boots. Whoever will secure the thief in any jail in this state, shall receive Fifty Dollars reward, or 10 Dollars and all reasonable charges on delivering the said Horse to me, at my plantation, near Goodwin's mill, in the County of Louisa.

NELSON THOMPSON.

May 7, 1798. (4w)

BY virtue of Deed of trust, made to me by Mr Edmond Brown, of the County of Hanover, for the benefit of Capt. Wyatt Coles, will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Saturday the 16th day of June next, on the premises, a tract of land, lying between Hanover Court-House, and Capt. John Bowe's Ordinary, containing three hundred acres, more or less. A title in fee simple will be made the purchaser, on payment of the purchase money, and possession immediately given.

WILLIAM POLLARD.

Hanover, May 18th, 1798 (3w)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land on the north side of Roanoke river, in Mecklenburg county, formerly the property of Gen. Hopkins, containing about 430 acres, about 100 of which are low grounds.

A Tract on the south side of the said river, where Mr. Richard Sutton now lives, containing about 1000 acres, 140 of which are low grounds.—For terms apply to Mr. William Baskerville, or Mr. Joseph Speed, who live near where the lands lie.

ALSO, about 30,000 acres lying on Powel's and Clinch rivers, within the grant made by the Assembly of North Carolina to Messr Richard Henderson, & Co.—For terms apply to

(3w) ROBERT BURTON.

Williamsborough, Granville county, May 21